

CYDIA PRUNIVORANA (RAGONOT) = LOBARZEWSKII SENS. AUCT. (LEP.: TORTRICIDAE) BRED. — At Farningham, Kent, on 31st August, 1975, I picked some yellow plums containing what I thought would be larvae of *Cydia funebrana* (Treitschke). A few days later there emerged from these plums two full-grown larvae of a pale greyish-brown with greyish spots, head light brown, anal plate dark brown, and in appearance very different from the larva of *funebrana*, which is scarlet and has a black head. The two larvae were given rotten wood into which to bore, and on 9th and 10th June, 1976, a male and female emerged of what I believed to be *C. prunivorana* (Ragonot) and this Dr. J. D. Bradley kindly confirmed for me.

C. prunivorana was first added to the British List in 1958, on the basis of a single specimen that the late T. G. Edwards and S. Wakely took at light on 27th June, 1957, at Lydd-on-Sea, Kent (cf. Edwards and Wakely, *Ent. Rec.*, **70**: 70-71, pl. II, figs. 1-2). As long ago as 1922, however, H. C. Huggins took two moths near Sittingbourne, Kent, which Edward Meyrick misidentified as *Enarmonia formosana* (Scopoli) = *woeberiana* (D. & S.) but which were in fact *prunivorana* (cf. Huggins, *Ent. Rec.*, **70**: 71-73). These five specimens are as yet the only British *prunivorana* known. — J. M. CHALMERS-HUNT.

THE GYPSY MOTH (LYMANTRIA DISPAR L.) in 1976.—During the afternoon of 18th August, 1976, Patrick Fleet, a Basingstoke schoolboy, took a female *L. dispar* in good condition on a tree in the gardens near Bournemouth Pier. When he showed it to me, still alive, on the 22nd I was able to confirm the identification. — L. W. SIGGS, Sungate, Football Green, Minstead, Hants.

A NOTE ON IDAEA HUMILIATA (HUFN.). — As I was driving up through France during the early hours of the morning of the 20th June, 1976, I intended to stop for coffee and do a quick bit of collecting at dawn, wherever I happened to be at that time. A suitable spot, a large lay-by 18 km. S. of Joinville, Haute-Marne, was found at about 03.45 G.M.T.

I was very pleased to find that the commonest moth was *Idaea humiliata* (Hufn.), the Isle of Wight Wave. In his brief summary of the British history of this species in his splendid book, *The Butterflies & Moths of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight* (1974), Barry Goater writes that "it would seem that peculiar weather conditions are required to bring it in reach of the entomologist's net" and that it has not been seen in its traditional locality since July, 1931.

In light of the above, perhaps a visit to the locality early one fine warm morning in late June/early July next year might prove its continued survival in Britain. If your luck is really in, you might also discover a new locality for *Psamathocrita osseella* (Stt.) in the bargain! (*Ent Gaz.*, **25**: 302-303).